FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTS MEETING IN SANTA MARTA

Resolution on Tuna Fishing

PA190359 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Resolution on tuna fishing issued in Santa Marta on 18 December 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] The undersigned rulers, meeting in Santa Marta to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of the liberator Simon Bolivar; guided by the spirit of true and effective solidarity which characterized his thoughts and actions; and considering that the coersive measures adopted by the U.S. Government against the Republics of Costa Rica and Ecuador, such as the banning of tuna imports because these two countries punished boats caught fishing illegally in their waters, acts that are contrary to what is stated in article 10 of the OAS charter and in part 7 of the letter of conduct, which calls for a solidary action in the face of any threat or economic action affecting any Andean Pact country as a way to guarantee their economic security, resolves: To urge the U.S. Government to abstain from implementing such coersive measures, abiding by article 19 of the OAS charter and to express their solidarity and complete support for the stand adopted by the affected countries in the defense of their sovereignty and their natural resources.

Turbay Banquet Speech

PA200432 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Bogota--President Turbay Ayala called for a common Latin American front to negotiate with the United States. The chief of state made this proposal at the presidential banquet held in Santa Marta to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Turbay affirmed that the Andean Group, the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Central American Common Market, the Latin American economic system and the Caribbean group must strengthen their relations in order to be able to negotiate with the United States.

Turbay added that it is necessary to hasten to modify the terms of the relations between the government in Washington and Latin America. We are not demanding alms, but simply saying that the terms of modern international cooperation must be in accordance with current needs and demands.

Turbay added that only President Kennedy sought a rapprochement between the United States and Latin America. When he died, however, the desire for and the possibilities of an understanding also were buried.

ALADI MEMBERS POSTPONE OPERATION FOR 1 YEAR

PY131313 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2128 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 22 Dec (LATIN)--The 11 member countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) founded last August for the creation of a long-range common market have postponed for a year the operation of the new mechanisms replacing LAFTA. During a special meeting here which ended this weekend, the member countries left pending until the end of 1981 most of the agreements reached within LAFTA, an organization which will be replaced by the new regional organization. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay agreed to maintain among themselves until 31 December 1981 all the tariff reductions contained in their national lists. The 11 countries also decided to hold two special meetings during 1981 to evaluate the progress of the negotiations. The first meeting will be held from 30 April to 16 May and the second, scheduled for the last quarter of next year, will be for the purpose of concluding the overall process of negotiations on the concessions agreed within LAFTA. Sources of the regional organization indicated that the extent and complexity of the negotiating process prevented major accomplishments during the 4 months since the creation of ALADI. The conference delegates mainly were concerned with preserving the current concessions without changing tariff levels.

VIOLA REPORTEDLY COMPLETES MINISTERIAL CABINET

PY231725 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Dec 80 p 64

[Excerpts] Sources close to the president-designate report that Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola has completed the organization of the ministerial cabinet for his administration which will begin in March 1981.

Despite all the secrecy, it already is known that Maj Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, who until a few days ago was chief of the joint staff, will be designated interior minister. Liendo was also labor minister from March 1976, when the constitutional government was overthrown, until the beginning of February 1979. General Viola also designated Brig Julio Cesar Porcile to hold the Labor Ministry portfolio during his administration. Procile has been interventor during the current institutional process, heading the now dissolved General Labor Confederation [CGT]. He also completed his term in his latest post as president of the Legislative Advisory Commission. Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste, former president of the autonomous 1978 world soccer tournament organization, has been designated new minister of social action, one of the two areas into which the current Social Welfare Ministry will be divided. In these three cases, the future ministers will continue as active members of the armed forces within their respective branches. Nevertheless, the ministries of defense, public works and public health will be headed by retired officers of the navy, army and air force, respectively.

Only the name of Maj Gen Diego Urricariet, former director general of military industries, has been revealed as the future minister of public works, a sector to be separated from the current Economy Ministry.

Furthermore, the sources also report that the future ministers of foreign relations and worship, culture and education, justice, finance and production will be civilians. They also say that the ministries of finance and production will be separated from the Economy Ministry.

AMBASSADOR BRAVO DISCUSSES ARGENTINE-USSR TRADE

PY231617 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2110 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Dec (NA)--Leopoldo Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the Soviet Union, said today that Argentina's cereal grain policy with the Soviet Union "will continue with the same intensity." He noted that through an agreement signed in July 1980, "we have to deliver 5 million tons of cereal grains to the Soviet Union for 5 more years."

He also noted that "economic and trade relations between the two countries have developed considerably in the past few years." He said: "In the first 9 months of this year, overall bilateral Argentine exports. It must be noted that the USSR is one of the main buyers of Argentine products while our country continues to be one of the main commercial 'partners' of the Soviet Union in Latin America." Bravo made this statement upon his arrival at Ezeiza international airport. He also noted "that the main Argentine exports are cereal grains, mainly wheat and corn, in addition to leather, wool, oils and meats."

He added: Moreover, Argentina purchases from the USSR machinery, equipment, and transportation equipment. At present, the USSR is supplying Argentina with turbines for the Salto Grande binational hydroelectric complex. It also is rendering technological assistance in the drafting of the middle Parana program and it has submitted its bid in the international bidding for the supply of generators for the Yacyreta binational hydroelectric federation."

Bravo said that last July Argentina and the Soviet Union signed an agreement for the supply of cereal grains and soybeans for a 5-year period "through which Argentina assures the position of its production in an important market."

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT ROLDOS CONTINUES VISIT

News Conference

PA230425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2152 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Dec (EFE)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos said today that in the Salvadoran conflict, there are "interests involved ranging from the United States to the Soviet Union" and that there is no evidence on the alleged involvement of Venezuela.

Speaking at a new conference held in this capital, the Ecuadorean chief of state said that there are major powers interfering in El Salvador, one seeking to establish a beachhead in the region and the other to maintain the country within its area of influence.

Referring to Venezuela, he said that he had heard charges of intervention in El Salvador but that there is no proof in this respect.

The Ecuadorean president insisted that Latin Americans should abide by their principles and allow the Salvadorans to find their own solutions. "We must keep other sectors from meddling, so that they (the Salvadorans) can solve their own problems as the Nicaraguans did."

Roldos insisted on the need for a democratic dialogue and said that sometimes democracy seems to be "extremely inefficient" in solving problems, especially economic problems confronting our peoples.

He then added that a democratic dialogue is the best reply to what he called "the international of sabers" as he called the alleged coalition of military regimes in Latin America.

He then said that the Andean Group has emerged strengthened from the recent crisis caused by Bolivia and emphasized that this strengthening is based on the fact that the Andean governments must set the example of a broad democratic spirit.

Regarding U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, he said that bilateral dialogues benefit only the United States or any other power that wants to hold dialogues with Latin America. Therefore, he said that we must wait and "see what happens with Reagan" and then emphasized that Latin American integration is necessary.

He said he was pleased at the agreement between Mexico and Venezuela to guarantee a petroleum supply to the Central American and Caribbean nations. In this respect, he said that in the long run Ecuador may sign some agreements with some of the countries in the region.

He also noted that the Carter doctrine on human rights allowed several Latin American countries to attain a democratic process.

He said that with Ronald Reagan's regime, the Polish conflict, the permanence of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and the apparent desire of the two power agree on areas of influence, represent serious dangers for Latin America and that the nations in the region must act in the defense of their interests and "speak loud and clear."

This is "necessary and possible" because, he said, "If we look at the Latin American political map, we see a large number of de facto regimes."

He added that there are extreme differences between democratic countries and dictatorship in Latin America. "We find a conflict between chaos and anarchy and the necessary order and freedom," he added.

Roldos emphasized that these contradictions exist between those who want a democratic change and those who "desire to maintain structures of exploitation and misery."

Therefore, he reasserted, "We must establish a dialogue between the democratic nations in this continent."

In his 45-minute speech, Roldos referred to the similarities between Mexico and Ecuador and said that solidarity is a must in Latin America.

The Ecuadorean president, who was interrupted at least a dozen times by the applause of the Mexican legislators, urged Latin American politicians to set demagoguery aside and become "conscious of what we are."

He emphasized that natural resources were looted by "the greed of great powers and previous regimes" and that the cooperation he proposes is "necessary and possible."

Roldos constantly referred to America as "our great nation" and said during his speech that the Andean Pact is a "process going through a critical period."

In another part of his speech, the visiting president noted the importance of the Latin American politicians understanding that their statements do not necessarily have to seek applause and momentary rejoicing, but that the time has come to make specific decisions.

"We believe in the Latin American people and things must be said clearly." He said: "The Latin American problems can be clearly identified."

Roldos referred to the Ecuadorean attitude toward El Salvador and said: "Hands off El Salvador." Amidst applause, Roldos emphasized the need to allow this Central American nation "to find its own way, free and within democracy."

The Latin American president said that the democratic men of this continent "are not going to accept Bordaberrys [Juan Maria Bordaberry who became Uruguayan president in 1972 and 1 year later dissolved congress and declared all parties and labor unions illegal] who execute sinister designs," and said that these same men tremble at what is happening in our Latin America.

He then asked if the missing persons in Guatemala "or the Mayo Plaza mothers" are not cause for deep reflection, and then said that no country can demand democracy in other nations when it does not have it within its own borders.

"We want," he said, "a Latin America without feudalism."

Roldos said that there are great injustices in Latin America but said that we cannot allow the masses to grab the banners which alien interests place in their hands and emphasized that "freedom is responsibility and the great of freedoms demands the greatest of responsibilities."

The Ecuadorean chief of state expressed his satisfaction at his talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and during his speech appealed for Latin American unity and noted its similarities and the ideals of its liberators.

Joint Communique

PA230345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Dec (AFP)--The presidents of Ecuador and Mexico, Jaime Roldos and Jose Lopez Portillo respectively, expressed today their satisfaction at "the fraternal ties uniting their peoples" and also their determination to "substantially expand and consolidate cooperation between the two governments."

The declaration was included in a joint communique issued at the end of the official visit of the Ecuadorean president who has been in Mexico since the 19th of this month. Roldos will return to his country tomorrow.

In a lengthydocument, the two presidents revealed the matters discussed during their two rounds of talks and the agreements reached, especially in the areas of domestic and foreign policy, the economic situation [word indistinct] Latin American integration and economic, technological and cultural cooperation.

Roldos and Lopez Portillo exchanged points of view on the efforts of their governments to "consolidate democratic institutions, hasten social justice and strengthen their nations' capacity to make the best use of their natural resources," the joint communique said.

They also supported the goals of peace and international cooperation which inspire their peoples and governments and reaffirmed their support for the principles which guide their foreign policy, especially those of nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, juridical equality of states, respect and defense of human rights, rejection of all forms of coercion, rejection of all forms of pressures and support of disarmament.

"The violation of human rights and constitutional guarantees is detrimental to the democratic desires of peoples, offends the Latin American conscience and is a serious obstacle for social progress, political stability and peace in the region," they said.

They also expressed their "deep concern over the acute situation existing in El Salvador," and reaffirmed their governments' decision to continue giving support to the people and government of Nicaragua, "in their struggle to freely and sovereignly consolidate democracy, social welfare and independence."

Regarding the existing international economic situation, the chiefs of state, the communique says, "agreed that its deterioration affects developing countries to a greater extent."

In this respect, they expressed their concern over the growing imbalance of international economic relations.

They also expressed the need to strengthen economic cooperation between developing countries "as a means to strengthen their negotiating power."

They also expressed their conviction that an international meeting at the highest political level "would substantially help to attain the objectives set by the international community within the UN framework, for the establishment of a new international economic order."

They agreed to strengthen the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] and congratulated themselves on the achievements of the 11th meeting of the OLADE ministers which sought to create a Latin American energy cooperation plan.

They reasserted that the Latin American economic system "is the most adequate and representative forum in the region," demanding continued and reinfored political support for it.

They reaffirmed their firm decision to support activities favoring a real Latin American integration within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI].

They expressed their desire to continue negotiations between their two countries to consolidate, by means of concessions within the ALADI, a greater number of commercial opportunities.

Mexico reasserted its willingness to contribute, along with the other ALADI countries, to offering Ecuador a greater number of exclusive concessions within the so-called list of "commercial openings."

Regarding reciprocal trade, the two chiefs of stage agreed on the advisability of "improving the existing systems and giving a greater promotion to new activities so that a broader base can be established beyond the strictly commercial one."

In this respect, they agreed, within the framework of the existing facts, to initiate activities for the creation of cooperative systems programmed on short- and medium-range terms, especially in the fields of technical cooperation, training and exchange of experts, especially in sectors of priority interest to the two countries, such as food, fertilizer, fishing, the steel industry, and production of energy, among others.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES PRICE INCREASE EFFECTIVE 24 Dec

PA231725 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Dec (AFP)--Mexican oil prices will increase tomorrow, the government owned oil company Pemex said today.

Maya-type crude oil will go up from $29 to $34.5 a barrel, while Istmo grade will go up from $34.5 to $38.5 a barrel.

SOLIDARITY WITH, AID TO NICARAGUA TO CONTINUE

PA192123 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1840 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Dec (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stated here today that Mexico will maintain its political solidarity with and its aid to Nicaragua.

In a news conference with foreign correspondents in Mexico, the president stressed that Mexico's posture does not depend on the position of another country."

He added that Mexico's aid to Nicaragua's reconstruction 18 unconditional insofar as this "is a vice we must stop."

Concluding, he emphasized: "I maintain Mexico's firm position of continuing to cooperate with Nicaragua's development."

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUANS ARRESTED IN RAID; ARMS SEIZED

PA191634 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc announced this afternoon that at dawn today, seven Nicaraguans were arrested near the Birmania Farm, which has been identified as Ranch [word indistinct], Liberia jurisdiction, Liberia civil guard headquarters, Guaracaste Province.

The seven Nicaraguans were under the command of Captain Villagra who during the government of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza was the second in command in Penas Blancas. Captain Villagra is under arrest and he is the only prisoner on whom Minister Arguedas has reported.

Arguedas said that one of the seven prisoners has a wound in his right foot. The fact that there is a wounded prisoner as well as some statements made by Captain Villagra lead to the suspicion that the group could be connected to the persons responsible for the attack on Radio Noticias del Continente. That radio station was fired on a few days ago. On that occasion, one of the attackers was wounded and statements he made permitted the action on the subversive group hiding at the Birmania Farm which had been rented by a man whose name has not been announced by Minister Arguedas.

The civil guard, which coordinates actions with the Public Security Ministry and the narcotics department, carried out a surprise raid on the farmhouse at dawn today and the terrorists did not have a chance to escape or to use their modern weapons. The authorities found such arms as Galif and FAL rifles, M-16 submachineguns, M-76 machineguns, carbines, .38-caliber revolvers, grenades, a large amount of dynamite, wireless communication equipment and more than 5,000 kg of ammunition.

The report adds that the Nicaraguans also had vehicles in which the authorities found some of the weapons. Mr Arguedas said that when the authorities raided the house and initiated a search, they found a vehicle loaded with some of the arms. Apparently the Nicaraguans were about to leave at approximately 0500 for a destination that has not been announced by authorities for obvious reasons. However, the early raid by the public force prevented their departure. The terrorists offered no resistance and surrendered.

Minister Arguedas praised the work of the public forces during this operation. The commanders were Col Artavio Jaramillo and Col Rodolfo Echeverria, from the Liberia public forces. Minister Arguedas said that a careful study is being made of the internal and external connections of this group.

The minister said that harsh action will be taken against any foreigner putting the country in a difficult situation and participating in this type of action. Arguedas said that the seven Nicaraguans arrested will face courts of justice. The Nicaraguans arrested will not be allowed to talk to reporters yet. Minister Arguedas has said: We want to know everything they--especially Captain Villagra--know.

The public force is working hard to obtain seven confessions and to break up any guerrilla group--if there is any--and its contacts and to bring them before courts of justice.

Minister Arguedas has emphatically denied that there are bands of Somozist guerrillas along the northern border. He noted that Colonel Ulate, who is in that region, has already gone to the Nicaraguan border region on two occasions. During all the time the investigation has taken place, no evidence of subversive groups has been found in that area. However, he noted that the case of the men under the command of Captain Villagra, all former members of the Somozist army, must be treated with great care.

Col Fernando Munoz, director of the civil guard, stated this afternoon that the public forces are giving special protection to President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo Odio since it is a known fact that the Somozists see him as an enemy.

Munoz said that this action is not taking place because of any report of an imminent attack on the president but because public security forces anywhere in the world act in a preventive manner whenever there are cases like that of Nicaragua with its implications for Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO ASSERTS INDEPENDENCE IN 'RECORDING'

PA232222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 23 Dec 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Former Salvadoran Government junta member Col Adolfo Majano today broke his silence of more than 1 week to announce that he is still in the country and that he does not plan to join any political front.

Majano disappeared on 15 December, shortly after it was learned that he had been removed from the junta and after making statements to the press in which he urged the people "to unite and struggle against this impostor government."

The colonel broke his silence with a recording that he sent to several foreign correspondents accredited in El Salvador.

Since his disappearance many rumors have begun circulating that he had fled the country and had allegedly joined the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which comprises the Salvadoran center and leftist opposition.

The FDR spokesmen themselves have announced that "the doors are open" to Majano and to any other military officer who may wish to join them.

But in the recording Majano says: "I am still here, in the country. I have not left. I am simply maintaining the necessary discretion, as a security measure."

Regarding his political position, he explains: "When I was a part of the government, I talked to as many sectors and people as I could, regardless of their political, ideological or economic position, always maintaining a broad vision, without losing sight of the original commitment made on 15 October."

In today's recording, Majano says he shares many of the views held by the Salvadoran opposition sectors, but that he has made no commitments to anyone: "In this new situation, I will try to maintain that same position. I therefore state that I do not plan to join any political front or any other type of organization," he insists.

Furthermore, he confirms statements by a number of armed forces spokesmen, denying that he has been captured by government units: "To the armed forces," says Majano, "I also reiterate my previous appeal to restore the spirit of the proclamation (of 15 October 1979). It is advisable that they should not allow themselves to be caught off guard by deceits or political frauds of any kind."

Majano has described the new government led by Duarte and Gutierrez as "a small group of opportunistic civilians and ambitious military officers who have returned to political intrigue and fraud as methods for ruling."

NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK REVIEWS TOUR OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PA231610 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Political Committee and agricultural development minister, described as "highly positive for Nicaragua's strategic development" the visit of a party-government mission to the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In evaluating the trip, Wheelock (who headed the mission, which also included the planning minister, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz) noted the consolidation of ties in the economic, scientific-technological and political sectors between Nicaragua and the four socialist nations.

All the chiefs of the state and socialist leaders, who greeted the Nicaraguan mission fraternally, evidenced their concern over the menace affecting our country, and in the event of possible aggression by international warlike circles affirmed their support for and solidarity with Sandino's country.

In the economic sector, the Nicaraguan delegation reviewed the mutual and scientific cooperation which, in addition to becoming effective immediately, laid the foundations for more profound cooperation within the framework of equality and mutual respect.

The chiefs of state who received the Nicaraguan delegation were companeros Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Communist Party and president of the CSSR; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Following is an extensive interview with Commander Wheelock about the tour of the socialist countries:

[Question] Commander, what were the objectives of the visit?

[Answer] Well, you might say that basically we were trying to consolidate further the ties of economic, commercial, scientific-technological and political cooperation between the socialist countries of Europe and our revolution.

That is why our delegation was a party-government mission. Naturally, we could say that first we sought a political objective, because the purpose of our organization, our revolution and our process is to expand cooperation with all nations of the world who are willing through fraternal ties to participate actively in the national reconstruction of Nicaragua and in cooperating so that the Nicaraguan revolution can be strengthened.

In this respect we have engaged in recent months in activities designed to consolidate the cooperation and friendship with broad movements, such as those of the Socialist International. As you know, a support committee, a solidarity committee, was created to reinforce the collective action of the world social democratic parties and governments because our revolution and our people have suffered and continued to suffer threats from imperialist reactionary sectors.

In view of this, the world community, the progressive nations, the democratic and popular movements have organized a broad plan of support and solidarity. We contributed to these efforts in these countries, and we may say that this has probably been one of the achievements, one of the main achievements, that helped fulfill our objective.

From the government viewpoint, we also sought the signing of economic, scientific, technological and commercial agreements which, with the advantages we were able to obtain, we consider to be most satisfactory.

[Question] You say we have been threatened, that our revolution is more or less launching a political offensive with friendly countries. Does that mean we must prepare in the case the enemies of this process decide to take some kind of action?

[Answer] No. We approached all those progressive and revolutionary societies that could offer support to our revolution. One of the main objectives of the enemies of the Sandinist revolutionary process is to isolate Nicaragua politically and economically. In this respect, we have carried out activities specifically designed to prevent such a blockade or such aggressive acts against the revolutionary process.

That is why we have worked in a broad field which includes a political movement and the government. Thus, during our interviews with party representatives as well as with chiefs of state and other government officials, all of them expressed their full support for our Nicaraguan revolution and showed in conversations that they already know our people, their concern over the threats and over the probable aggressive actions by warlike international circles.

We truly do not feel we are alone, but rather have more support since this tour of the socialist nations confirmed solidarity with our revolution in a broad field from the political, economic, commercial, cultural and other viewpoints. We could say that under any viewpoint we are going to receive the solidarity and support of those countries.

Great Economic Assistance Potential

[Question] If there is any way to measure the value of the economic assistance from the socialist countries, could you sum it up?

[Answer] Well, I could begin by saying that it is not easy for our country and those processes, that is to say, for those countries which are so far away from ours who have never had any ties with Nicaragua, to establish economic, trade and other ties in such a spectacular way.

In other words, we are not trying to create false expectations in this sense. We think we ought to make efforts to open and expand our economic and trade relations with these countries but at the same time maintain Nicaragua's traditional ties. That is to say, we are not trying to replace our economic structure. This is not the most advisable course for us. Instead, we should seek to enhance our ties with and policies toward other countries.

This would enhance and strengthen our process independently from the fact that we are expanding and strengthening ties with our revolution's friends, with parties and governments that effectively support our revolution. So, if we wish to think in more tangible terms, we should hold this in perspective as a future possibility.

First of all, we must develop our industry and it is in this field where we will be receiving much cooperation from these countries. As an example let me cite a credit from Czechoslovakia which will be devoted to the construction of textile plants. This will complete our textile industry, which has been in complete disarray. We produce cotton but do not produce cotton thread--and even if we produced the thread we would not have the required capacity to turn materials directly into finished products--we will have to have imports. If we import cotton thread and also import clothes, this constitutes a really very difficult and troublesome situation. It is in this aspect that we will be completing our industry.

Credits for Various Development Areas

[Question] How much money in credits has been obtained?

[Answer] The credits are of various types. I am going to cite Czechoslovakia as an example. There was a government-to-government credit for a cotton thread factory and a socks factory totaling $20 million. Interest on this credit is 2.5 percent and payment terms are very favorable.

We also have a second, interbank credit of $10 million for machinery and equipment. That is to say, the Nicaraguan side has to indicate the type of machinery and equipment. For instance, we are interested in equipment for the poultry industry, agroindustrial activities, dairies and so forth.

There are other countries. To cite one, let me mention Bulgaria, which has offered a credit for construction of a hydroelectric plant in the area of Siuna, Bonanza and Rio Yeye. Technical and economic assistance for the mining industry have also been offered. This involves a credit of approximately $7 million from Bulgaria.

We are also finalizing talks in Bulgaria for three credits in the amount of $18.5 million which will undoubtedly be used to purchase machinery, equipment, and eventually food and medicine.

Hungary has also offered us a $5 million credit and cooperation in the area of public health.

Interest in Mixed Enterprises

[Question] Are those $5 million to be used for any specific purpose?

[Answer] For [investment in] medical equipment, the transportation sector, floating cranes and possibly the installation of industrial plants.

Now then, one important thing must be mentioned. We are making the initial approaches in a way suitable to our economy and our development. Therefore, we cannot make contracts and pinpoint right away any given industrial, agricultural, cooperation or other areas, but rather make soundings that may at the same time result in credits as well as trade and economic and technical cooperation agreements. Therefore, we are beginning [work] on these agreements and have done some followup on others with a view toward reaching an overall agreement [as published], and this is perhaps one of the most positive results of this visit. I refer to the fact that we may, starting from an analysis of our national economy of our line of industrial, agricultural, transportation, mining and energy development, determine our prospects, and once we identify these specific lines of development, make proposals to friendly countries which have specialized in those fields.

For example, Czechoslovakia has a long tradition of work in the hydroelectric field. They can produce turbines and build dams to generate from 1 to 300 megawatts of power and have offered to cooperate with us.

In another quarter, Hungary specializes in the pharmaceutical and public transport fields. Bulgaria is greatly developed agriculturally and also has a large capacity to produce hydroelectric and thermoelectric energy. The Soviet Union is experienced in mining, geology and so forth. So we must first learn gradually about possibilities in order to make arrangements later.

These countries have expressed a willingness (and we could say this was the general rule) to establish mixed enterprises, that is, to make joint investments with Nicaragua which would result in the installation of industrial plants to be paid for with production.

At the same time, these countries would guarantee us technical assistance for the transfer of technology in order to leave Nicaraguans with the technical knowhow required for an adequate handling of these plants to give them economic continuity. This is beneficial to us because the plants would be built with credits to be given to us by those countries. This was made very clear during the talks with the Bulgarian government.

Cooperation as a Form of Solidarity

[Question] Commander, the big myth says that Nicaragua could not be run without U.S. credit the way our economy normally operated. However, you are speaking from agencies such as the IDB, for instance. Traditionally, credit with U.S. or other financial agencies involved political concessions. What does economic cooperation by the socialist countries involve?

[Answer] I think it is necessary to make a distinction. Some credit has been granted by the United States, for example, which in a way poses an advantage to Nicaragua. It is generally a government-to-government loan. However, there are other loans, for instance those granted by U.S. commercial banks, which have traditionally been marked by economic domination.

We are starting to develop financial, economic and technical relations with the socialist countries and we find that this is more mutually beneficial. We are not going to fan the hope or illusion that the socialist countries are going to present gifts to the Nicaraguans because the socialist countries don't have enterprises in other countries and they do not practice extortion of nations. It is a matter of mutual cooperation in which we are going to acknowledge the credit somehow. But credit is unconditional. It has no strings attached that might mar our sovereignty or our economic development. Furthermore, during our visit we explained that in view of the situation in Nicaragua, concessions should be made on a medium-term basis, and all the countries we toured, well aware of that situation, offered and spelled out their economic aid accordingly. However, we want to make it clear that this is a fraternal relationship of support and solidarity in which the socialist countries are not seeking economic gain from Nicaraguans.

Support and Political Solidarity

[Question] Commander, you met three chiefs of state. Did they convey any political concern over the situation in Nicaragua or a possible aggression?

[Answer] Well, we met Companero Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council; Companero Gustav Husak, party secretary general and president ofthe Government of Czechoslovakia, and Companero Pal Losonczi of the Hungarian Presidential Council. We also met members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo; Companero Boris Ponomarev, member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the USSR.

We noted our concern over international tension and we outlined the specific situation of our nation. We find that the reactionary forces have taken the offensive in Latin America, where, in some countries, they have taken a turn to the right. This is coupled with Reagan's platform, which included economic and political threats against Nicaragua and its revolutionary process. It has even been considered that the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is not what all the Nicaraguan people want but is part of an effort to bolster an aggressive strategy by the enemy forces of the United States, while it is a well-known fact that we are not enemies of the United States. In any event, we are opposed to the forces bent on attacking our people and our revolution, as they have done many times throughout our history.

The common response of those rulers and leaders was first to voice their concern over the threats and second to air their support and political solidarity with Nicaragua and its people. Third, they are willing to provide the most wide-ranging economic cooperation. which will have to be strengthened and considered in the future because our relationship is just starting. It has to be pointed out that Nicaragua has practically no permanent diplomatic representatives in any of these nations, except for the Soviet Union, where we have an ambassador. According to the prospects we see there, it is necessary to try to improve our diplomatic representation.

It is also fitting to say that our fellow citizens, our university students, are now studing technical careers in all those countries. We met some delegations of Nicaraguans who are very happy with the academic level, the services and cooperation received from the authorities, and there are great prospects for Nicaragua in the educational arena there which we plan to make wide use of.

[Question] Finally, Commander, you mentioned the strategic areas of our development: energy, industrialization, agriculture. What about this?

[Answer] Well, I think the best defense is that provided by the people united with their vanguard and ready to fight off Somozist acts of aggression and counterrevolutionary conspiracies, which we must expect to become more frequent.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

PA191932 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Haroldo Montealegre, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund [FIR], has said that the signing of more than $600 million worth of loans by the National Reconstruction Government has not affected Nicaragua's indebtedness capacity. Since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Nicaragua has obtained a total $668,960,000 in loans for agricultural, industrial, reconstruction and social infrastructure projects.

These investments in top-priority sectors have permitted a considerable increase in the country's productive potential. At the same time, Nicaragua's economy has registered a growth which is higher than Nicaragua's obligations abraod.

Minister Montealegre added that the loans have not affected the country's indebtedness capacity because of the favorable conditions of the loans which have an average 32-year term, a grace period of 7.5 years and a 3.8 percent interest rate. He said that another positive factor is the successful renegotiation of the foreign debt which was inherited from the ousted Somozist regime. This foreign debt was successfully renegotiated with private international banks which set extremely hard terms.

Montealegre explained that international organizations have so far provided approximately $320 million of the $668 million obtained by the FIR. Of that total, he added, Latin America has contributed around $153 million without including the operations to partially finance the purchase of petroleum from Mexico and Venezuela. The United States has loaned $81 million while the socialist countries have loaned $30 million. International financial organizations have granted $209 million in loans and the OPEC fund has granted $10 million. He also reported that the Central Bank has obtained $930,000 in loans to improve the country's balance of payments.

RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT NATIONALIZES RADIO EXITO

PA230428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Radio Exito has been nationalized. The justice minister today issued an order confiscating the station after a long investigation, which showed that the radio station in Bello Horizonte was founded by the so-called Somozist coastal leader Pablo Rener. The founder fled the country after the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution. Mrs Gonzalez de Guiterrez has been managing the radio station. She was Rener's secretary for many years.

As of today Radio Exito has become part of the radio and television network owned by the people. Companero Carlos Jose Guadamuz has been put in charge of station. The present employees will retain their posts.

REPORTAGE ON SPEECHES AT SECOND PCC CONGRESS

CPSU Greetings, Chernenko Speech

The text of the CPSU greetings message to the Second Cuban Communist Party, PCC, Congress is reported in the 24 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The text of Politburo member K.U. Chernenko's speech to the congress is reported in the 23 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SED Secretary Axen

AU231741 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Greetings address by Hermann Axen, member of the politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, given at the Second PCC Congress: "Greater Dimensions of Friendship Between the GDR and Cuba"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrade delegates, permit me to convey to you, the delegates to the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress, cordial fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

Worldwide significance attaches to this Second Cuban Communist Party Congress. The report of the central committee, imbued with profound revolutionary principlemindedness, delivered by the leader of socialist Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro, moves and inspires us.

Vanguard in This Part of the World

The communists and all GDR citizens are rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts at the grand successes of the fraternal Cuban people in advancing industry and agriculture, at the gains of socialist democracy, of the education and health system and at the significant successes in the fields of culture, sports, the promotion of youth and children and in implementing the constitution of socialist Cuba.

The people of Cuba, who were the first in Latin America to throw off the yoke of imperialism and to start out on the path of socialism, today play their role of vanguard in this part of the world with the successful development of socialist society in Cuba, with their exemplary internationalist solidarity with peoples fighting for their liberation, with the promotion of progressive trends in the movement of nonaligned states. This party congress shows to all the world once again the true monument to liberty in the western hemisphere, socialist Cuba.

The communists and the GDR fraternal people congratulate you from the bottom of their hearts on your great achievements. Together with you, we are proud of your successes, dear Cuban comrades.

Fraternal Alliance Serves Our Peoples

The friendship and solidarity between our peoples are historic traditions. For more than a century, many of the finest sons and daughters of the German people have helped write this tradition with their work, nay with their blood.

Unforgotten is the activity of Alexander Von Humboldt in Cuba, the affinity of Georg Weerth, the important poet of the German proletariat, for the fatherland of Jose Marti. But our friendship has attained incomparably greater dimensions since socialism, the most advanced of social orders, has united our parties and countries. Every day we witness anew and in diverse ways how fraternal relations between our parties and countries are developing, how our socialist cooperation is becoming increasingly more comprehensive and fruitful.

Socialism in our countries grows thanks to firmly consolidated worker-peasant power, thanks to the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties, thanks to the militant alliance of the GDR and Cuba with the party and country of Lenin as well as with the other states of the socialist community.

GDR citizens followed with deep interest the inspiring course and excellent results of the visit by the GDR party-state delegation under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker to Cuba. The consultations between the leaders of our countries, which were marked by unity and confidence as well as the conclusion of the friendship treaty between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, have elevated our relations to a qualitatively higher level of development. On this basis, our friendship alliance constantly is further developing in all fields for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, the GDR is now entirely preoccupied with preparations for the 10th SED Party Congress. Inspired by the slogan "the best for the 10th party congress, everything for the people's well-being," the working people are scoring good results in strenuous labor to strenthen their socialist fatherland, particularly its national economy.

Against All Imperialist Intrigues

All this is necessary because we need greater economic capability and a rapid increase in labor productivity. Thus, only we are able to fulfill the main task of the developed socialist society in our republic of improving further the people's material and cultural living standard. Thus, only we can keep the GDR's national defense at a level necessary to secure peace and socialism in Europe's heart in the face of imperialist rearmament. Thus, only the GDR, a country with a developed industry, but a limited domestic raw material base, can cope with the increasingly complicated problems on the world markets.

Dear comrades, in view of the policy of confrontation pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism and diversions against the socialist countries, the socialist GDR, as a loyal ally of the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, firmly stands guard over peace in the heart of Europe, over that part of the continent from which two devastating wars started during this century.

The socialist countries, as demonstrated by the most recent Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, answered with firmness and prudence the hysterical boycott threats and interference attempts emanating from the militarist circles of the United States, the FRG and other NATO powers. We are reliably protecting socialism and at the same time undertaking new endeavors to end the arms race and gradually to implement definite steps toward arms limitation and disarmament through the struggle of peoples and states.

A very high responsibility sets upon our GDR as the western outpost of the socialist community in Europe, situated immediately at the border with NATO. The German worker-peasant state has proved to be a reliable mainstay of socialism and peace in central Europe and this indubitably counts in view of the intensified imperialist diversion against real socialism. It also is expressed in the hostile attacks on our fraternal country, against people's Poland.

Side by Side in the Peace Struggle

In this flight for peace and to thwart all provocations and machinations by the aggressive forces, we feel at one with socialist Cuba. The SED and the GDR are in socialist solidarity at the side of the fraternal Cuban people in their just fight for peace and security in the Caribbean, for peace and independence in Latin America.

In their great struggle for liberation, the peoples of Latin America, as well as all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, can always count on the internationalist solidarity of the GDR.

Permit us, dear Cuban friends, to wish you best successes for this important congress from which significant stimuli will spring to develop further your party and country.

Long live the friendship between our fraternal parties and peoples, long live the Cuban Communist Party and its first secretary Comrade Fidel, long live socialism.

Bulgaria's Lilov

AU231631 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Dec 80 pp 1-7

[Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee greetings message to the Second PCC Congress, read by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary on 18 December 1980 in Havana]

[Text] Havana, 18 Dec (BTA)--Comrades, we have come here to your beautiful capital, Havana, which is as beautiful as your people, in order to convey to you, the delegates to the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, most sincere greetings and wishes on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and working people, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its first secretary, who is a great friend of Cuba. We have come here in order to express from this rostrum, the sincere feelings of love and solidarity, which the party and people of the great Georgi Dimitrov cherish for the Cuban communists and for the Cuban working people, who are building the first socialist society in the Western Hemisphere.

The Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party is the congress of a strong and cohesive Marxist-Leninist party, which, under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by the glorious Cuban people's son, the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, Comrade Fidel Castro, is creatively applying the general laws of scientific socialism to the specific conditions existing in Cuba and to the historical traditions of the country, and is confidently and successfully guiding the people along the path of socialist construction in Cuba. It is distinguishing itself as a tested and respected part of the worldwide communist movement.

We listened to Comrade Fidel Castro and his report with great attention and interest. The report is a thorough and realistic analysis of the path covered and of the forthcoming tasks. There is no doubt that this remarkable document, the basic trends of Cuba's economic and social development during the 1981-85 period and the resolutions adopted at this congress will become the vital cause and a work platform for the entire party and people. Aleksandur Lilov said: The Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party is taking place on the even of the 22nd anniversary of the victory of Cuban revolution. Twenty-two years is a considerable period of time, considerable as a period of historical tests of the genuine role and significance of a revolution, as well as a period of assessment of the goals and ideals for the sake of which the revolution was carried out. Together with you, dear Cuban comrades, we Bulgarian communists are proud of the fact that despite the blockade and despite many provocations, the Cuban revolution has withstood the severe trial of history and proved its capability not only to defend and protect its own victory, but also to transform consistently its lofty goals and ideals into remarkable deeds. We are proud of the fact that Cuba--the last Spanish colony in Latin America--became the first socialist country on the American Continent. According to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words, this country "led the outpost of worldwide socialism toward new geographical dimensions."

As the great son of Cuba Jose Marti stated, "He who wishes to create a people must teach the people to create." The Cuban revolution liberated the people's creative efforts and directed their immense energies toward labor and creative work, which radically transformed the image of Cuban society. In its constant progress the Cuban revolution is implementing the behests of many generations of Cuban revolutionaries such as Jose Marti, Antonio Maseo, (Carlos Ballino) and Julio Antonio (Mella), the behests of the heroes of Moncada, Granma and Sierra Maestra.

The example of the Cuban revolution is exerting an increasing impact upon the minds and hearts of the working masses in Latin America, of all those who are fighting for freedom, independence and social progress. Many changes will occur in the future and sooner or later the entire American Continent will proceed along the path of socialism. But the Cuban revolution will remin forever in history as the first victorious socialist revolution on this continent.

The victory of socialist revolution both in Cuba and Bulgaria has strongly linked the destinies of our two countries upon the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Bulgarian-Cuban friendship is strong like steel. It is friendship between two peoples who are brothers of fate and ideas, brothers in the struggle and in their final goals. The fraternal relations which link our two parties and countries with the party and people of the great USSR are part of the Bulgarian-Cuban friendship. The comprehensive assistance and selfless cooperation of the Soviet Union with Bulgaria, Cuba and the other socialist countries is unprecedented in the peoples' history. It is an example of true internationalism in action. The cohesion and unity of the worldwise socialist community represents a guarantee for the successful development of each of our countries and of our entire community.

The active and peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba and the developed international awareness of the Cuban people, the manifestations of militant solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism--all these things evoke our deep respect and the respect of all progressive people throughout the world. The role of socialist Cuba in the movement of nonaligned countries, in which Cuba is now worthily implementing the post of chairman of this movement, is highly important and useful.

From this rostrum we once more confirm the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people to stop the economic blockade that imperialism is maintaining against Cuba. We are supporting the demand of the Cuban people for the return of their territory to them, which, against their will, is being occupied by the U.S. military base in Guantanamo. We are deeply convinced that the imperialist provocations will continue to be foiled by the heroism and resolve of the Cuban people in defending their chosen path of freedom, independence, national dignity and a socialist future.

Dear Cuban comrades,

The main thing which now characterizes the life and activities of our party is the struggle to worthily prepare for the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress. That congress will mark new goals and steps forward in building a developed socialist society in our country, in consistently mastering the intensive factors of economic growth, in implementing the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress, in perfecting the socialist democracy and in further enhancing the role of culture in developing a universal socialist individual.

The Bulgarian State has been existing for 1,300 years. We will celebrate that jubilee in 1981. However, the most remarkable economic, sociopolitical and intellectual prosperity was achieved by our country throughout the decades of its socialist development.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a stable and dynamically developing socialist country with a modern industry and a developed agriculture, with a prospering culture, a country enjoying high international prestige, a country conducting an active and peace-loving foreign policy.

The BCP is concerned about the aggravation of the international atmosphere, due to the fault of imperialism, and is concerned about the intensification of the reactionary and militarist forces and their trend of turning away from detente in favor of tension and confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. This trend is actively supported and assisted by the Beijing hegemonists. Our party supports the evaluation of the international situation made at the meeting of the leading party and state functionaries of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, held in Moscow on 5 December 1980. We declare that we will continue actively to participate in implementing the policy of detente, peace, security and cooperation among states and peoples throughout the world.

Preserving peace and preventing a new world war are the most important and most topical tasks today. Accomplishing such tasks demands the unity of action and cohesion of the socialist countries, of the international workers class, and of the national liberation movement, as well as of all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Loyal to its internationalist traditions, the BCP expresses its unchanging solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan, with the Arab peoples of Palestine and with Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the PDRY, as well as with the peoples of South Africa.

We greet the people's revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada--the most important achievements of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle in Latin America after the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

The upsurge in the struggle for democratic and progressive changes in Latin American countries has strengthened our faith that the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Haiti and other countries of this continent will reject the bloody dictatorships and the oppressive regime forced upon them against their will by the forces of imperialism and by the local oligarchy.

For months we have been following with emotion and sympathy the heroic struggle waged by the people of El Salvador against the reactionary oligarchic regime. Neither merciless repressive measures, nor terror, nor imperialist maneuvers nor interventionist schemes, have been able to defeat the will of the people of El Salvador to lead the struggle for freedom, democracy and independent development to a victorious end.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that the Bulgarian communists, the entire Bulgarian people will continue to be in solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Latin American peoples against the reactionary dictatorships and oligarchies, against imperialist oppression and exploitation, for freedom and independence and for democracy and social justice.

We Bulgarian communists are well acquainted with and we highly appreciate the cause and the contribution of Cuba, the successes and the example of cuba!

We believe in Cuba!

With all our hearts we wish Cuba great new successes in implementing the decisions of the second congress of the fraternal Cuban Communist Party!

Long live Cuba--the revolutionary, socialist, indomitable and prospering country of Cuba--in all fields of its development!

Long live Bulgarian-Cuban friendship!

Long live peace and communism!

Venceremos!

Angolan Delegate

FL222125 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Maoete Joao Batista, head of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party delegation to PCC Second Congress, at the 18 December morning session in Havana's Palace of Conventions, in Portuguese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Comrade members of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, Comrade delegates to the congress, dear comrades and friends:

On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party, on behalf of the president of the party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, [applause] we warmly greet the PCC and its Central Committee on the occasion of its second congress.

Comrade delegates to the congress, comrades and friends, the Second PCC Congress will in fact be a valuable contribution for the strengthening and unity of the progressive and revolutionary forces of the entire world. It will make Cuba and its party a firm bulwark of support for the national liberation movement.

On this historic date, we are pleased to stress the ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between our two parties, the PCC and the MPLA-Labor Party, and the militant solidarity between our two peoples. We express our firm determination to increasingly expand these ties in the interest of our revolutions and of peace, progress and humanity.

Comrades, we are deeply convinced that this great PCC congress will interpret creatively the experience gained to date and will adopt resolutions that will be in keeping with the aspirations of the Cuban working masses in their struggle to consolidate socialism and build a classless society.

Our natural cooperation with all countries of the world that love peace and freedom, particularly with all the socialist countries and progressive forces, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba, [applause] represents a guarantee in the face of the constant acts of aggression and threats by South Africa on its nondeclared war against our peaceful, generous, sovereign and independent people.

As our president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, has declared, it is a steadfast purpose in our revolutionary life to overcome the pain we have always felt over the loss of our best sons of our nation and to transform the pain into a powerful fighting weapon to gain our sacred objectives.

The tremendous psychological and slander campaign by U.S. imperialism and its allies and lackeys against Cuba and Angola has not prevented the strengthening of our ties of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of our two peoples and our two parties.

For the Angola people, 1980 has a double significance. It is the year of the creation of the People's Assembly and it is the year of the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. The congress will define the solid basis for the forthcoming 1981-85 5-year period.

Comrade delegates and comrades; the Cuban and Angolan peoples are dying along the border with South Africa in the struggle for socialism. In spite of the constant threats of imperialism through South Africa, victory is certain because the struggle continues.

Long live proletarian internationalism. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live Angolan-Cuban friendship. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live scientific socialism. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Communist Party of Cuba. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Second PCC Congress. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. [shouts of "Viva"] We are independent and we will be socialists. Fatherland or death. [prolonged applause]

Ethiopian Delegate

FL222337 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Legesse Asfaw, member of Ethiopia's provisional military administrative council standing committee, at 18 December morning session of Second PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions in English with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, chairman of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; members of the second congress, esteemed guests and comrades: It is a pleasure and a very deep honor for me to be here at the head of the Ethiopian delegation and to have the opportunity to address this historic Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

The Ethiopian delegation feels especially happy to be in revolutionary Cuba, a country which has experienced in blood its friendly and fraternal relations with socialist Ethiopia. [applause] here in a socialist country where the Marxist-Leninist revolution triumphed after a long and hard struggle, thereby strengthening significantly the development of the world revolutionary movement.

The revolutionary people of Ethiopia have learned much from the experience of the struggle of the Cuban people. Relations between our two countries were almost nonexistent before the beginning of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974. It was the Ethiopian revolution which made it possible for the two countries to develop close relations and in a brief period of time, they became comrades in arms.

Having obtained a clear advantage over our enemies, we have undertaken an economic and cultural development program. This economic and cultural program led by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, already has entered its third phase after the successful completion of the second phase. Aware of the difficulties involved in the advance of socialism in a country where 95 percent of the population is illiterate, we have undertaken a 7-year program to totally eradicate illiteracy. In 1 year alone, we have freed 8 million people from the yoke of ignorance. [applause]

I take this opportunity to express once again our deep gratitude and appreciation to the people, party and government of Cuba and also to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which in our struggle have given us their unreserved support. [applause]

A task given the utmost priority and attention by the revolutionary government and the masses is the creation of the party of the working people of Ethiopia. The commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia, which is a product of numerous sacrifices and of a protracted and difficult ideological struggle over the past 6 years, has been entrusted with the prime responsibility of establishing the party.

The successful convocation of the first party congress in June 1980, the resolutions approved and the strategy of action set forth have accelerated the new party which will soon emerge to illuminate our path to final victory.

Comrades, the provocative movements of imperialism in our region in particular and in the Indian Ocean in general cannot be seen separately from its frantic and desperate maneuvers in the rest of the world. Imperialism has given more than sufficient proof that its aim is to alter world peace because it encourages the arms race, boasts of a possible limited nuclear war, tries to undermine the nonaligned movement, obstructs detente and intensifies its acts of repression and banditry.

It also is increasing its concentration and deployment of troops in the Caribbean, Red Sea, Indian Ocean region and Pacific Ocean. It seems willing to embroil the world in a conflagration. This challenge to the very existence of our planet and to the bright communist future will make us optimize and coordinate our struggle.

The call of the times is defense of the homeland and surely the reactionary wars and conflicts generated by imperialism will boomerang. Actually, the days of imperialism are numbered as a result of the increasing number of national liberation forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America and their natural alliance with the community of socialist nations.

Finally, I should like to use this special occasion to wish complete success to this Second PCC Congress and peace, progress and victories to the revolutionary people of Cuba. Long live the unity of the revolutionary forces. [shouts of "viva"] Long live Ethiopian-Cuban solidarity and friendship. [shouts of "viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism. The oppressed masses of the world will triumph. Cuba and Ethiopia united will triumph. Cuba and Ethiopia, revolutionary or death. [applause]

Mozambique Delegate

FL231929 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Marcelino dos Santos, Secretary for economic affairs of the Mozombique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and member of the Permanent Political Committee, during the 18 December afternoon session ofthe Second PCC Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; in both Spanish and Portuguese with consecutive Spanish translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemend and respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba; comrade delegates; comrades and friends: In the name of the Frelimo Central Committee, in the name of the Mozambican Communists, workers, cooperativist farmers, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals, in the name of all the Mozambican people, we hail the Second Congress of the PCC, and we extend a warm and deeply friendly embrace to the Cuban Communists and all of the combative people of Cuba, the island of freedom. [applause]

This congress is a new milestone in the development of the victorious Cuban revolution, a revolution that, in broadening the liberated area of the world, gave rise to the first socialist fatherland in America, blazing new and shining paths for the peoples of this area of the world.

The internationalism of the Cuban people is evident in the consistent support that the Cuban Communists and the people as a whole lend to the Mozambican revolution. A large number of Cuban internationalists are now in our country, where side by side with the Mozambican workers they lend valuable assistance in the building of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Demonstrating a high internationalist spirit, they accept the same sacrifices that their Mozambican brothers do and, with them, face the same difficulties. [applause] Moreover, thousands of young Mozambicans attend school in Cuba at various general education and professional levels. Here not only does their scientific and technical knowledge grow, but they also heighten their class consciousness, their communist education. The Mozambican schools on the Island of Youth in particular are an eloquent demonstration of the great internationalist effort that the Cuban people, led by their Communist Party, are making in support of the socialist revolution in Mozambique.

The Frelimo, a Marxist-Leninist party forged in 18 years of struggle against colonialism, racism, imperialism and internal reaction, is guiding the Mozambican people toward increasing success in the political, ideological, economic, social and cultural spheres, continually consolidating one of our greatest conquests--in the revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation which turned internationalism into a constant factor in our revolution. The Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo, support the just struggle of all oppressed people in the world. Thus, the Mozambican people experienced as their own the struggle for liberation in Zimbabwe. They accepted all sacrifices. They agreed to spill their blood so that Zimbabwe could be free. Mozambican soldiers fought and died in Zimbabwe next to their Zimbabwean brothers flying high the red banner of proletarian intern nationalism. [applause]

Comrades, yesterday we were thrilled to listen to the masterful Central Committee report presented by Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC. The report is a bright and impressive picture of Cuba. In the name of the Frelimo, in the name of all Mozambican Communists, in the name of the Mozambican people, in the name of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, we wish to reaffirm here in this Second Congress of the PCC our total solidarity with Cuba in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist monster and our belief in your permanent victory. Cuba si, Yankee no! With Cuba forever! [chants of "Cuba si, Yankee no"; Dos Santos repeats the chant several times along with crowd] Comrades, we repeat: Cuba si, Yankee no; with Cuba forever! [applause]

Comrades, the roads our two peoples walk upon are common roads, our trench is the same one. This results from the common ideology that binds our two parties--Marxist-Leninist ideology. We are certain that our relations of friendship, cooperation and comradeship in arms will grow more intense in the future. We will always support the victories of the peoples such as Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Grenada, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos. We will always support the struggles of the peoples of the Sahara, Palestine, Eastern Timor, El Salvador, Chile, Namibia and southern Africa--in sum, all the peoples who are struggling for national freedom and independence.

In conclusion, we would like to express our conviction that in the coming 5-year period, the combative people of Cuba, correctly led by their glorious Communist Party, will achieve increasingly greater success in building the material and technical bases of a communist society. We reaffirm our conviction that Cuba, first free territory of America, will always remain a beacon of freedom for Latin America and the whole world.

We extend a warm, fraternal and revolutionary embrace from the Mozambican Communists, especially from the guide of the Mozambican socialist revolution, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, to Comrade Fidel Castro, guide of the Cuban revolution, a consistent communist, an exemplary internationalist combatant, for the correct and brilliant manner in which he has led the PCC and all the Cuban people along the road of socialist revolution and proletarian internationalism. [applause] The revolution shall win! Socialism shall win! Long live the Second Congress of the PCC! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Frelimo and the PCC! [Shouts of "viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva"] Long live Fedel Castro and Samora Moises Machel! [shouts of "viva"] Long live world revolution! [shouts of "viva"] Fatherland or death! [shouts of "we shall win"] Independence or death, we shall win! Independence or death! [shouts of "we shall win"] The struggle goes on! [indistinct shouts] Thank you very much. [applause]

Grenada's Bishop

FL192205 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions; in English with consecutive Spanish translation. This is the original English version--recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba; comrade delegates, comrades all: On behalf of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, vanguard party of the Grenadian revolution, I bring warm, fraternal and revolutionary greetings to this Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. The report presented to this congress by Comrade Fidel Castro shows beyond doubt that the Cuban people have benefitted tremendously over the last 5 years by the successes of the programs designed by the party and implemented with great revolutionary zeal by the Cuban people.

In this room are gathered the finest sons and daughters of revolutionary Cuba, the vanguard of the Cuban people and the Cuban revolution. They are undoubted inheritors of the legacy of Marti, Mella, Camilo and Che. [applause] You have demonstrated over the past few days a remarkable amount of discipline, organization enthusiasm, militancy and a deep understanding of the problems which continue to face your country, and of the solutions for ending these problems. But what is remarkable about Cuba is that you comrades assembled here are but a symbol of the whole people of revolutionary Cuba.

I was honored to be present at Revolution Square on international workers' day this year. And what I saw was not just the largest gathering that I had seen assembled in one place, but in that massive (?group) of people, in that extraordinary multitude of one and a half million people, I observed the very same qualities of discipline, enthusiasm, organization and militancy. [applause]

I observed too a sense of deep patriotic combativity and revolutionary fervor. Who could change their perspective [as heard] by that historic moment and inspired and rejuvenated by that extraordinary display of enthusiasm. As Fidel has said, such a people do indeed deserve victory and a place in history. [applause]

In every corner of our region, the masses join this unanimous (?call) and demand by the revolutionary people of Cuba for an end to the criminal blockade, an end to the illegal spy flights, an end to the immoral occupation of Guantanamo base. Imperialism can no longer remain deaf to this thunderous call of the people of the region, and must not end the violations of the sovereignty of Cuba. Cuba has been a beacon for us in Grenada. It has both taught and reminded us of many important lessons. It has reminded us of the central role of the party in building the revolution. It has reminded us of the critical importance of being the genuine vanguard of the people, building and maintaining close links with the people through the mass organizations. There can absolutely be no doubt that without the leadership and guidance of the Communist Party of Cuba, the heroic vanguard of the Cuban people, there would not have been such a dramatic improvement in health, education, economic development and diversification, the raising of political and class consciousness and the deep-rooted development of a genuine spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Because of this, because of the exemplary successes of the Cuban Revolution, imperialism has (?shamelessly) dedicated itself to Cuba's destruction. Those who attempted before know that the revolution is indestructible. But the newcomers seem to believe that they can turn back the clock of history, and therein lies serious (?danger). We hope that we are wrong, but we see the possibility of dangerous adventurism on the horizon. We know that there are plans to teach a lesson, as these elements say, to Cuba, to Nicaragua, to El Salvador and to Grenada. We know that we are not alone. The people of Cuba, unhesitatingly and unselfishly, came to our assistance in the first weeks of our revolution. When our revolution was at its most vulnerable stage, when imperialism and its mercenary forces threatened to blockade and invade our revolution, Cuba provided us with the military means necessary to defend and safeguard our young revolution. [applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel"]

That dealt a decisive blow to the designs and ambitions of imperialism. Consistent with its internationalist principles, Cuba provided urgently needed assistance in the areas of health, education, communications and fisheries. And today as I speak to you, dear comrades, there are over 250 Cuban internationalist construction workers working side by side with the Grenadian people to build a modern international airport, a project which will create the basis for the expansion of the economy. This is internationalism in its most (?refined) manifestation.

We have seen internationalism at work thanks in large measure to our steadfast Cuban friends and their allies in the socialist and progressive world. We too have learned the lesson of internationalism. And all our comrades in struggle should know that they are not alone. For once again, in the name of the Grenadian revolution, we give our solemn pledge that wherever circumstances require we shall unhesitatingly fulfill our internationalist responsibilities. [applause]

Imperialism must know and understand that if they touch Cuba they touch Grenada, and if they touch Nicaragua they touch Grenada

From the earliest stages of our evolution, the imperialist powers attempted to dictate with whom we should be friends. They threatened to (?apply a) political and diplomatic blockade. They encouraged mercenaries to organize invasions of our territory. They launched a vicious propaganda campaign against us. Over the last 20 months we have, with the international assistance and support characteristic of this congress, resisted all efforts to destabilize our revolutionary process. We stand firm on the principles of our anti-imperialist, democratic revolution, and we work consistently to preserve it.

We have taken a wide range of measures to secure and consolidate our revolution. We have tried to strengthen and diversify our economy and sources of import. We have practiced the principle of peaceful coexistence, and we stand in full support of world peace and detente. We continue to oppose colonialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid and we stand in solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national sovereignty and independence throughout the world.

We have mobilized our people at all levels to defend our revolution to the last drop of blood. [applause]

The stronger the revolution,the more determined is imperialism to defeat it. The geopolitical realities of our region make our task even more (?difficult). Every 4 months [Bishop corrects himself] every 4 years in the month of November the United States elect a president. And just after that, on the 20th of January, the new president is inaugurated. In 1961, less than 3 months after John F. Kennedy became president, the CIA launched an attack against Cuba, now known as the Playa Giron fiasco. This led to the first military (?defeat) of imperialism in this region. With renewed efforts in reactionary circles to restore the dirty work of the CIA, we do not (?dismiss) the possibility of a similar event. It is clear that already plans have been drawn up aimed against the Cuban Revolution, the Nicaraguan Revolution, the Grenadian Revolution and the revolutionary process unfolding in El Salvador. We do not possess the full details of this plan. But what we know is that we must learn from history and take the necessary measures to combat aggression, subversion and counterrevolution. What we also know is that no revolutonary process can survive, far less go forward, without the building and consolidation of the national economy. No revolution can survive without a political mobilization and organization of the masses, but this teaches them the goals, the difficulties and the gains of the revolution.

No revoluton can survive without the military capacity which provides the people with the honor of defending what they have built. These are the fundamental pillars of any revolutionary process. As we say in Grenada, the people without guns spells defeat; guns without the people means fascism. Cuba has the guns and the people. That is revolution. [applause]

Viva the Communist Party of Cuba! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva the fighting people of El Salvador! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva the revolutionary forces of Latin America and the Caribbean! [shouts of "viva!"]
Viva Cuba! [shouts of "viva!"] Viva Fidel! [shouts of "viva!"] Forward ever, backwards never! [applause]

Uruguayan CP Leader

FL202120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay's Central Committee, at the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear delegates to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba; dear fraternal representatives to this congress:

In the name of thousands of prisoners and martyrs of our party and of combatants in clandestinity and in exile, I greet this congress of the heroic Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban people and their leader, Comrade Fidel Castro, a distinguished figure within the communist international and liberation movement and a hero of the emancipatory struggle of Latin America. [applause]

The government and people of Cuba are helping to safeguard peace and international detente, alongside the USSR and the other socialist countries, and alongside all those who in far-reaching ways are participating in the nonaligned movement or in the very arduous work involved in preventing a nuclear catastrophe. With its habitual determination, Cuba is censuring the old and new plans of Yankee imperialism, as has been done by Fidel Castro from this podium with his warm words, and is calling upon all its people to get ready to stand up to aggression. Cuba is thwarting the warlike plans of imperialism and is unmasking the Chinese leadership, which dared to commit the crime of attacking Vietnam.

Within the framework of our history, the time has come to put an end to fascism and to the ferocious tyrannies subservient to Washington. [applause] The crisis in the domination of Yankee imperialism over the peoples who are living, suffering and struggling south of the Rio Grande has once again become resoundingly evident. The democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, what Che called the second war of independence, has made another turn in its ascending spiral. Its powerful voice is being raised like that of a clarion announcing the struggle of the Salvadoran people, who are advancing despite the imperialist genocide and intervention, and who are calling upon--and should further strengthen--the militant solidarity of all humanity. [applause]

Unity is the order of the day and the key to all victories! The unity of all forces opposed to fascism and tyranny; the unity in favor of democracy, national independence and social progress; the unity against imperialism; the unity in all the various paths taken by continental events; the unity in the legal and illegal struggle; the unity in democratic institutional activities or in the alternative of armed struggle taken successfully by the Cuban, Nicaraguan and Grenadian revolutiolns, and which is today gaining strength with exemplary heroism in the Salvadoran campaign; the unity of communist and workers parties, of socialist parties, of liberation movements, of Catholics and the nonreligious alike; of all those who are currently struggling for a new and luminous reality; the unity to save the lives of heroes of the continent such as Antonio Maidana. [applause]

Dear Cuban friends--getting away from the cold written word--at this time I cannot fail to express to you the deep emotion with which I am participating in this congress. [applause]

During these 22 glorious years for Cuba we have witnessed firsthand its brilliant journey, starting with what at first appeared to be a miracle which seemed impossible to dogmatic theoreticians; the idea that a small island with an area of 114,000 square km could become the heart of all anti-imperialist, democratic, progressive and socialist America right under the very nose of the monster. [applause] Breaking with all precedent, Fidel Castro and the Cuban revolutionaries showed that when peoples unite, when they have war-hardened vanguards and when they have the good fortune to have at their head a personality of historical and universal stature such as that of Fidel Castro [applause], there is no place on earth--on this earth which has become smaller, on this earth which has changed radically since the beginning of the Russian Revolution--there is no place on this earth where we cannot struggle against imperialism and advance along the path of victory. applause]

And now we have arrived at the maturity displayed in this congress; at its ideological importance; at its deep unity; at the consistently brilliant report read by Fidel; at the self-critical sincerity involved in reviewing mistakes and weaknesses in order to build with the people--on the basis of forthrightness--the real steppingstones to victory. I could not fail to tell you this since this too is a new contribution made by Cuba to all of us. We are sure that in Uruguay the attention of our people--going beyond the proscriptions of fascism--is fixed with affection and admiration on this second congress of revolutionary Cuba. Your "we shall win" is echoed firmly in our hearts. Long live the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba! [shouts of "viva!"] Long live our eternal and close friendship! [shouts of "viva!"] Until victory always" [shouts of "viva!"]--applause]

Nicaragua's Humberto Ortega

FL201837 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega, head of the Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation to the Second PCC Congress at the 19 December morning session of the congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Brother Commander Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee; comrade members of the Politburo; comrades at the presiding table of the second congress; comrade delegates to this historic congress; comrades who have been invited to this great event of the Cuban people; Cuban brothers:

Our delegation has brought to the working and revolutionary people of heroic Cuba, to its communist party and to our brother Fidel, the fraternal and combative greeting of the humble and courageous people of Nicaragua, who with the Sandinist National Liberation Front as their vanguard, are building the future, strengthening day by day the anti-imperialist and patriotic process of social emancipation--the internationalist and popular process--which was initiated just over 50 years ago by the Indian, worker and peasant Augusto Cesar Sandino [applause] in the midst of the ferocious battle to the death against the Yankee interventionist Marines, who were trying to shackle our fatherland forever to the repugnant, unjust, bloody and oppressive imperialist system of the U.S. colossus.

Our national poet Ruben Dario predicted in 1892 that the next century would see the biggest revolution ever to bloody the earth. Humanity, in its irreversible historic progress forward--rejecting oppression and the exploitation of man by man--has been gaining the upper hand during the 20th century over the worldwide reactionary movement which, in its antihistorical efforts to perpetuate its system forever, has obliged the peoples of the entire world to pay an enormous social price in blood and martyrdom to shake off forever the yoke of exploitation and humiliation, winning thereby the just right and the unshirkable duty to fight for their freedom and to defend with firm and unshakable determination the freedom won.

Tens of thousands of human beings have fallen in the revolutionary struggle for social justice, for progress and for true peace in this century marked by uncivilized civilization. Since the glorious days of the tenacious struggle of the heroic Bolsheviks against czarism and the worldwide reactionary movements, the peoples of the world have gradually raised with ever greater determination, intelligence and firmness the banners of national and social liberation. These banners, waving on the rifles of revolutionaries, constitute a basic guarantee for the takeover and defense of power by the people.

The struggle against imperialism and colonialism finds in the besieged and thousand-times heroic people of Vietnam one of the most beautiful and dramatic examples of the solidarity of a people with all humanity. [applause] The Algerian people paid the price of 1 million victims to crush the cruel colonialism which was destroying them. The self-sacrificing USSR gave up 20 million of its best sons on behalf of humanity in the struggle against fascism during the catastrohpic Second World War. [applause]

Cuba, with its firm revolutionary, anti-imperialist and internationalist convictions, has shown throughout its titanic and unequal struggle against Yankee imperialism that it is possible to overcome the underdevelopment inherited from the previous exploitative society, building, with sacrifice and sweat, the new society, the socialism proclaimed by Fidel following the wily and cowardly imperialist attacks on Playa Giron. [applause]

Despite the permanent obstacles and maneuvers of all kinds contrived by the most reactionary circles of imperialism through the various U.S. administrations, today Cuba is stronger than ever, more prosperous than ever, more internationalist than ever, more independent than ever, more Mambi and Boliviarian than ever. [applause]

Cuba's experience enables us to assert Sandino's words that better the force of right than the right to use force. The right to be free and to determine our revolutionary destiny ourselves is a sacred right that the Cuban people will continue to defend even at the expense of spilling the last drop of blood of the true sons of Marti who resolutely understand that the duty to defend the fatherland implies the full right to give up our lives for the fatherland, the revolution and history. [applause]

On one occasion, our national poet, Ruben Dario, asked: Are there no more noble men or courageous gentlemen? Will so many millions of men speak English? Will we be silent now and cry later? We answer Ruben that revolutionaries only remain silent and cry at the emory and veneration of our heroes and martyrs who fell fighting for liberation. [applause] Tens of thousands of dead, a destroyed economy, and a bankrupt country was the price that the heroic people of Sandino, Rigoberto and Carlos Fonseca paid to expel forever the last Yankee marine, the tyrant Anastasio Somoza, and Somozism from our homeland. [applause]

Today our working people, simple and hardworking people, are making huge efforts to rebuild our country while at the same time they resolutely confront counterrevolutionary activity, lastingly strengthening our principal weapon, our principal arsenal in our fight against imperialism--the firm and moral will to struggle, to overcome or die, to defend our revolutionary Sandinist cause. [applause]

This exemplary second congress takes place in the midst of a world in turmoil and the danger of senseless war provoked by reaction and imperialism. But humanity's progress cannot be halted. The revolutionary flame spreads in Africa. The Palestinian people keep their just cause alive. The socialist camp develops, consistently supporting the struggle of peoples for their liberation. Democratic, patriotic and progressive governments of our Latin America reject the servitude that the imperialist master wants to impose on them. In our Central American and Caribbean region, Grenada maintains its exemplary revolutionary stance, a stance that spurs and strengthens the other nations of our Latin America, which we are certain will never abandon that 20th-century David in its confrontation with the imperialist Goliath. [applause]

In Central America, in the land of Sandino, Morazan, Juan Santaamaria, Turcios Lima and Farabundo Marti, the smallest of our brothers--the incredibly heroic Salvadoran people--spill their generous blood in the streets, towns, villages and temples in that country in a fight that is already lost for the oligarchic, military, Christian Democratic reactionaries who are desperately clamoring for the intervention of the Marines and the reactionary sepoys of the area in a maneuver to thwart the desires for freedom and the inevitable triumph of this valiant brother nation. [applause]

We are certain that the peoples of Latin America, and the mature and responsible governments of America and the world, will do their utmost to prevent an intervention in that long-suffering nation, because that intervention, far from quenching the revolutionary flame in El Salvador, will further fan the revolutionary fire that circulates in the mountain ranges of our Latin America. [applause]

Long live the heroic people of Cuba who today, in the course of the second congress of their communist party, further strengthen their revolutionary present and future. [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the indestructible brotherhood and combative fraternity of Cuba and Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the Latin American guide of the Cuban revolution, our brother Fidel! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front! [shouts of "Viva!"] If Nicaragua won, El Salvador will also! Free fatherland or death! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

Salvadoran Cayetano Carpio

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[Speech by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, at the 19 December morning session of the Second PCC Congress in Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee; comrade delegates to the Second PCC Congress; fraternal delegations; dear comrades: Representing heroic people in arms, the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador is highly honored by being able to attend this historic Second PCC Congress, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of socialism and revolution on the American Continent. [applause] For us, it has special significance due to the crucial historic moment during which this great event is taking place, at a time when the fraternal Nicaraguan people have given a change of direction to history in Central America, at a time when the Salvadoran people are entering the battle phase increasingly more intense and decisive for their liberation and at a time when other peoples in the area, such as the fraternal Guatemalan people, are approaching decisive phases of their struggles.

The Guatemalan people, very dear brothers of the Salvadoran people, are heroically struggling, marching forward following a firm process of revolutionary and democratic unity. The struggles of the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and other Central American peoples complement each other. The revolutionary struggle in Central America is one and only one. We are living moments of the change of direction in the history of Latin America. The events currently taking place are creating a new situation of great revolutionary advance which is undermining the foundations of imperialist domination and of the internal structures on which its hegemony is based in several of our countries.

At this historic moment, socialist Cuba, with its daily advances in building a new society, is the brilliant aurora which gives inspiration to all patriots, revolutionaries and democrats on the continent. The Salvadoran revolutionaries, united under the flag of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front--FNLN--are proud to greet here in this Second PCC Congress the glorious people of Marti who represent the first socialist country in America, the PCC which has changed America's history, its Central Committee and Comrade Fidel Castro, the glorious leader of the Cuban revolution [applause] and the Latin American revolution. [applause]

For the progress of socialist building in Cuba and for stepping up the march forward of the revolution in Latin America, this congress will be of great significance. It is with great honor that we address the delegates from all communist and workers parties and revolutionary and democratic organizations present at this congress and to be able to tell them with sincerity that we are profoundly grateful for the militant solidarity that all peoples in the world are expressing at this time of our struggle. We can say with great emotion that our people are not alone. We are able to appreciate the support coming from the remotely located Vietnam. The warmth of that heroic people who were able to defeat Yankee imperialism in a decisive manner is a source of inspiration for all our combatants. [applause]

The Salvadoran people are not alone. The fraternal support of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada is something that gives us encouragement and strength day after day as we fight this tireless battle for our liberation. World solidarity, the daily and growing combative aid received from all peoples in the world will be decisive for El Salvador's revolutionary triumph. We ask you not to diminish the degree of your solidarity inasmuch as the aggression, provocations, maneuvers and interventions by Yankee imperialism day after day increase and threaten to become a direct military aggression after having tried out all types of aggressions through the use of other puppets of imperialism.

The Salvadoran people have experienced and is experiencing, as no others have in Latin America, the cruelty, brutality of U.S. imperialism's methods aimed at maintaining its plundering domination. The blood being spilled will not be in vain. It will fertilize and enrich freedom and revoolution not only in El Salvador but in all Central American and Latin American nations. The revolution is indivisible if we are able to break the chains of Yankee imperialism with determination and heroism, doubtlessly reverberating in the pages of history of all Latin America. [applause]

During this year alone more than 10,000 patriots and humble members of the people, among them the beloved leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who have been proclaimed national heroes of the revolution, and many other leaders and cadres of the various organizations have been murdered by the forces of the counterrevolution, led, advised and supported by U.S. imperialism. The bloody puppets have destroyed hamlets, looted entire areas, perpetrated the worst acts of vandalism, murdered thousands of children, women and old people. They have perpetrated acts of rape and all kinds of abuses and torture.

Daily more than 50 corpses of valuable citizens appear in roads, countryside and cities. Napalm and 100-lb bombs are daily dropped over hamlets in the different areas of the country. However, the counterrevolutionary army, led by the most reactionary military chiefs and supplied and advised by the Pentagon, are more and more becoming convinced that it is impossible to defeat a people when they are firmly determined to achieve freedom. [applause]

The latest offensives launched throughout the country by the counterrevolutionary army with thousands of troops, tanks, aviation, armed helicopters, using napalm and burning the homes of hundreds of thousands of peasants have been unable to destroy the revolutionary forces because a revolution--whose main pillar are the entire people, who are increasingly joining the revolution, insurrection, people's militias, people's army and the guerrillas--is what is taking place in El Salvador. They are the workers and the peasants who have taken into their own hands the cause of their own liberation. It is the people who are forging with their own blood, step by step, the right to self-determination. [applause]

We are struggling to gain power for a revolutionary and democratic government which will provide broad freedoms, progress, peace and justice for all, a government which will be supported by the shoulders of the masses and patriotic and democratic forces of the population, united under a broad democratic and revolutionary front. We are preparing to do this by waging increasingly more intense and decisive battles. U.S. imperialism and its puppets will not be able to crush our people's will. We are sure that the dawn of freedom and of a new day is close at hand, but we are also conscious of the fact that it will not be an easy task, that it will be accomplished as it was done in Cuba and Nicaragua.

Even if thousands of heroic combatants and humble people have to die, nothing and nobody will be able to check the revolution's victory in El Salvador. [applause] In this struggle we ask the peoples of the world to stay the hands of Yankee imperialism which is attempting to deal a direct interventionist military blow against our people. Please help us stop that intervention. We know that despite the stubbornness of the Pentagon's plans, the will and determination of the peoples and world public opinion are capable of stopping those plans as they have been capable so far of stopping the criminal plans to unleash a third world war. And, if Yankee imperialism goes ahead with the insanity of directly attacking our people, we want to assure them that we will also shed our blood to stop that intervention and defeat them, as did the people of Vietnam. We do not want to pay such a high price for victory but, if it becomes necessary, it will be done. [applause]

The Yankee Pentagon better not make a mistake. If it attacks the Salvadoran people, another painful thorn will be stuck in its throat. [applause] The fighting people of Farabundo Marti will rightly be able to cry out from its battle trenches: Cuba, Fidel, Sandino, Bolivar, hit the Yankees very hard! [applause]

Allow me, comrades, to greet warmly and sincerely our beloved Comrade Fidel Castro and all the delegates to this congress at this historic moment. We want to assure you that we will continue to struggle more and more passionately for the unity of our people. The unity of the Salvadoran people and the unity of their revolutionary and democratic organizations is the firm guarantee of the revolution in El Salvador.

Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the Second PCC Congress! [shouts of "viva" and applause] Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua won, El Salvador will also win. [applause] The examples set by our heroes and martyrs give encouragement to us. As our people daily repeat in the countryside and plazas, the color of the blood is never forgotten. Till victory forever! [applause] United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win! [shouts of "viva" and applause]